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Willamette National Forest was originally part of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and was created by proclamation of President Cleveland in September 1893. Later, the Cascade Reserve was divided into five separate national forests: the Oregon, Crater, Cascade, Umpqua, and Santiam. In 1933 the Santiam and Cascade Forests were combined to form the present Willamette Forest, which has a total area of 1,819,967 acres, or a net of 1,668,353. It is named for the Willamette River, the principal stream of western Oregon.

The forest is easily reached by the North Santiam Highway (State 22), the South Santiam Highway (US 20), the McKenzie Highway (US 126), or the Willamette Highway (State 58).

The most important resources of this forest are water, recreation, timber, and wildlife, all managed on the multiple-use principle. Good multiple-use land management requires careful consideration and correlation of all these uses to provide the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the long run. It is often possible to have several uses going on in an area at the same time without serious conflict when uses are coordinated.

Water

The Willamette National Forest contains the headwaters of the North and Middle Forks of the Willamette River and its large tributaries, such as the McKenzie and North and South Santiam Rivers. These important streams are a source of domestic water for the cities of Eugene, Albany, and Salem, and many smaller communities.

Because water is important to the people who live adjacent to the forest, all management activities are directed to preserve a maximum flow of clear water. Logging and road construction are planned to provide the minimum of soil disturbance and to reduce siltation in streams and reservoirs. Increased population and development in valleys downstream will require continued efforts to maintain good forest cover to protect watersheds.

The U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, has recently completed Detroit and Lookout Point Dams to assist in control of surface runoff in the Willamette and Santiam Rivers; two additional projects, Cougar Dam (South Fork McKenzie River) and Hills Creek Dam (Middle Fork Willamette River beyond Oakridge) are under construction and additional reservoirs are planned. These multiple-purpose dams being constructed by the Corps of Engineers are valuable for downstream flood control, hydro-electric power, irrigation, navigation, and possible industrial and domestic use. A definite asset to recreationists, these impoundments offer expanded fishing and boating opportunities. Good upstream land management is essential to the successful longtime operation of these reservoirs.

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Recreation

The many streams and lakes and the high mountain country annually attract thousands of people to the Willamette Forest for pleasant outdoor vacation trips. With four snowcapped peaks—Mt. Jefferson, and North, Middle, and South Sister Mountains, all more than 10,000 feet in elevation—and numerous lesser peaks, including Mt. Washington and Three Fingers Jack, as a background, the part of the forest along the Cascade Mountain Range summit rewards the recreationists with peacefulness and many scenes of breath-taking beauty. Fifty forest camps throughout the forest allow picnicking and camping with conveniences, such as tables, fireplaces, and sanitation facilities. Location of these campgrounds is indicated on the map and in the map index.

Many good fishing lakes and streams attract fishermen. Hunting success, especially for black-tailed deer, is improving in the openings created by the "patch" cutting of mature timber areas, where browse soon becomes plentiful after the debris is burned. For those who prefer winter sports there is excellent skiing at Santiam Lodge, Hoodoo Ski Bowl, and Willamette Pass.

In addition to the unlimited recreation opportunities accessible to many, there are four wild and wilderness areas totaling 365,000 acres: Mt. Washington, Mt. Jefferson, and Diamond Peak Wild Areas, and the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Access to these areas is restricted to horse or foot travel. For the recreationists who like to rough it, these areas offer a unique opportunity to see unspoiled and singularly beautiful country.

The Oregon Skyline Trail winds enchantingly in and around mountain meadows, lava rock formations, spires, and peaks, and from vista point to vista point. A trip along this trail discloses beautiful and inspiring scenes of Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, Three Fingers Jack, and Three Sisters, all snowcapped.

For the motoring vacationist, outstanding examples of scenic beauty are the Koosah and Sahalie Falls on the upper McKenzie River, Clear Lake, Lava Rock, and the summit of McKenzie Pass, Breitenbush, and Belknap Hot Springs, Salt Creek Falls, and many thrilling sites along the fast-moving streams.

Be Careful With Fire

If our forests are to continue producing wood and forage, aid in the storage of water, be a cover for wildlife, and provide other resources, they must be protected from wildfire. Many fires are caused by lightning, but the majority develop from human carelessness. You can help greatly by following these few simple but important rules.

1. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket in each auto or pack-horse train when making a trip to the forest.
2. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by auto, foot, or on horseback—except when on a paved or surfaced highway.

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Administration

The Willamette National Forest is managed by a forest supervisor and seven district rangers. The supervisor and his staff have headquarters in Eugene, Oreg., while the district rangers are located in or near the towns of Detroit, Cascadia, Blue River, McKenzie Bridge, Lowell, and Oakridge. The district rangers, whose work units are geographically divided, have yearlong professional foresters and other skilled people as assistants in carrying out the complex job of coordinated management of a large forest unit. Among the many jobs undertaken are the layout and administration of timber sales, road location and development, construction and maintenance of forest recreation camps, protection of the forest against man-caused and lightning fires, disposal of logging debris, and maintenance of the many needed miles of road, trail, and telephone lines. You will find the rangers and their crews ready to help you during your visit to the forest.

Improved Forest Camps

Alder Springs.—On US 126, 15 miles east of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 3,800. Campsites (6), tables (7), fireplaces (7), piped water. Shelter (1). Fishing, hunting, hiking.

Big Lake.—Off US 20, on old Pioneer Santiam Wagon Road, by way of very poor mountain road 4 miles south of Santiam Pass, 40 miles east of Cascadia. Elevation 4,645. Tables (11), fireplaces (11), lake water. Boating, fishing, hunting, mountain climbing, swimming. Boat rental, airstrip.

Big Pool.—Off State 58, on Fall Creek Road 35 miles southeast of Eugene. Elevation 940. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), shelters (1), stream water. Fishing, hunting, swimming, playground equipment.

Big Springs.—On State 22, 10 miles east of Detroit. Elevation 2,000. Tables (11), fireplaces (15), shelters (2), spring water. Fishing, hunting. No house trailers.

Black Canyon.—On State 58, 36 miles southeast of Eugene. Elevation 940. Tables (76), fireplaces (59), piped water, trailer units (10). This is a pay camp—75¢ camping and trailer units—35¢ picnicking. Fishing, hunting, swimming.

Blue Pool.—On State 58, 9 miles east of Oakridge. Elevation 2,000. Tables (29), fireplaces (18), piped stream water. Fishing, swimming, hiking, playground area, hot spring resort nearby.

Breitenbush.—Via State 22, on Breitenbush Road, 68 miles east of Salem, 11 miles northeast of Detroit. Elevation 2,200. Tables (21), fireplaces (21), piped water. Fishing, hunting, playground. Two hot mineral spring resorts nearby.

Campers Flat.—Off State 58, on Rigdon Road, 21 miles south of Oakridge. Elevation 2,030. Campsites (4). Fishing, hunting.

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Clear Lake.—Via US 126, on Clear Lake Loop Road, 23 miles northeast of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 3,012. Tables (24), fireplaces (24), piped water. Community kitchen. Supplies at Clear Lake Resort; also boats for rent, meals and cabins. Boat landing. Boating, fishing, hunting.

Cynosure.—Off State 58, on Rigdon Road, 20 miles south of Oakridge. Supplies at Oakridge. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 2,000. Campsites (4).

Dolly Varden.—Off State 58, on Fall Creek Road, 34 miles southeast of Eugene. Elevation 915. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), spring water. Fishing, hunting.

Dutch Oven.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 19 miles southwest of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,200. Campsites (3). Hunting, fishing.

Elk Lake.—Off State 22, on Elkhorn-Elk Lake Road, 34 miles east of Mehama. Elevation 3,690. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), stream water. Rainbow fishing, hunting, huckleberries. No room for house trailers.

Emigrant.—Off State 58, on Rigdon Road, 32 miles southeast of Oakridge. Elevation 3,500. Campsites (3). Fishing, hunting, hiking.

Fernview.—On US 20, 40 miles east of Lebanon. Elevation 1,380. Tables (11), fireplaces (11), piped water, shelters (3). Fishing, hunting, swimming; Soda Spring 1 mile.

Ferrin.—On State 58, 3 miles west of Oakridge. Elevation 1,300. Tables (9), fireplaces (9), shelter (1), stream water. Fishing, hunting.

Fish Lake.—Off US 20, on Clear Lake Road, 1 mile south of Highway 20, 72 miles east of Albany or 50 miles west of Bend. Elevation 3,100. Tables (4), fireplaces (0), lake water. For early season fishing, overflow from Clear Lake Camp only.

French Pete.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 14 miles southwest of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,100. Campsites (3), shelter (1). Fishing, hunting.

Frissell Crossing.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 24 miles south of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,500. Campsites (3), shelter (1). Fishing, hunting.

Frog.—On US 126, on McKenzie Highway, 20 miles east of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 4,749. Tables (3), fireplaces (3), spring water. Hunting. Depot for mountain climbs to Three Sisters and Oregon Skyline Trail.

Gold Lake.—Off State 58, on Gold Lake Road, 27 miles southeast of Oakridge. Elevation 4,850. Tables (17), fireplaces (6), shelters (2), spring water. Best fishing early in season, closed early summer; hunting.

Hardsearable.—Off State 58, on Rigdon road, 5½ miles south of Oakridge. Elevation 1,350. Campsite (1). Fishing, hunting.

Homestead.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 21 miles south of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,300. Campsites (3). Fishing, hunting.

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Douglas-fir and its associated species comprise most of the raw material which means payrolls and many other benefits to nearby towns and cities.

The H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest, located within the Blue River watershed, was established in 1948. It is an integral part of the Willamette Forest. Scientific research is being carried out by professional foresters to determine the effect of different kinds of forest management on streamflow and water quality. Studies are being made to determine the amount of siltation occurring because of various methods of logging; measurements are being taken to determine the changes in streamflow as a result of timber cutting; and fish and wildlife habitats are being examined before and after logging. From these studies, foresters will gain valuable knowledge in future management and protection of watersheds.

Timber

Present figures indicate that the Willamette Forest has an allowable annual cut, under sustained-yield forest practices, of approximately 393,000,000 board-feet of timber. Douglas-fir trees are in the majority with lesser numbers of hemlock, cedar, noble and silver fir, and ponderosa and lodgepole pine. The estimated total volume of standing timber based on present figures is approximately 33 billion board-feet.

The economic importance of the timber sold from the Willamette is illustrated by the fact that during the year the forest received \$9,537,000 from timber sales. Many communities are dependent upon timber from this forest for the livelihood of their families. Soil and climatic conditions on the Willamette are very favorable for a good growth rate of timber. The counties in which the forest is located also share in the income derived from the sale of forest products in proportion to the national-forest acreage. Twenty-five percent of all the revenue received from the national forest is distributed to these counties for road construction and school programs. In 1956 the counties received \$2,309,257.

Mature timber is removed by clear-cutting small blocks. This method is commonly called "patch cutting." On each of these blocks or "patches" all timber on a unit of 30 to 60 acres is removed. Strips of one-eighth of a mile or more in width are left between the cut "patches"; these strips act as fire protection buffers and also supply valuable seed for future growth. All the clear-cut areas that do not restock naturally are planted with young seedlings to keep the land productive. The timber is sold to the highest bidder. Location of cutting units, logging roads, and bridges and the supervision of road construction and cutting of timber are done by trained foresters. In this way the protection and preservation of the water resource is assured.

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3. Crush out all cigarettes, cigars, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches in two before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.
4. Campfire permits are not required on this forest, but before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening. Clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil, and build your fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong dry winds occur. East winds are dry winds in summer.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Completely extinguish it with dirt and water.
6. If possible, put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning. Then report it to the nearest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone; the operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Some areas are closed to entry during periods of extreme forest fire danger; read and observe directions on all fire posters.

What To Do If Lost

1. Keep calm. Don't walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
- a. To find your position, climb to a place where you can see the surrounding country.
- b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it.
- c. As a last resort, follow a stream downhill.
- c. Before you are caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood.
2. If you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area down to mineral soil, and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you.
3. Signal by 3 blasts from a whistle, 3 shots from a gun, 3 regulated puffs of smoke, or 3 flashes of a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If your signal is recognized by a search party, it will be answered by 2 signals. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nationwide S O S call. Use it only when in need of help.
4. Notify the county sheriff's office if a member of your party is believed to be lost or in trouble and if it is beyond your resources to find or assist him. The Forest Service officers cooperate with the counties in rescue work.

Take Care of Your Forest Land

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Do not scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse and wash clothing at a distance from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs. They are posted to aid you.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

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Horse Creek.—Off US 126, on Horse Creek Forest Road, 1 mile south of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 1,441. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), stream water. Fishing, hunting; mineral springs nearby.

Hospital Creek.—Off State 58, on north side Willamette Road, 16 miles southeast of Lowell, adjacent to Lookout Point Reservoir. Elevation 995. Campsite (1), picnic units (3).

House Rock.—US 20, 14 miles east of Cascadia. Elevation 1,690. Tables (19), fireplaces (19), shelters (2), piped water. Fishing, hunting, swimming.

Huckleberry Lake.—Off US 126, on Huckleberry Spur Road, 1 mile south of McKenzie Highway, 25 miles east of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 5,200. Campsites (6), tables (6). Hunting, huckleberries.

Humbug.—Off State 22, on Breitenbush Road, 6 miles northeast of Detroit. Elevation 1,800. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), shelters (2), piped stream water. Fishing, hunting, swings.

Indigo.—Off State 58, on Rigdon Road, 29 miles southeast of Oakridge. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (2), tables (2). Fishing, hunting.

Lakeshore.—State 22, 1 mile west of Detroit. Elevation 1,600. Tables (14), fireplaces (14), piped water. (Charge area, operated by Oregon State Parks Department.) Boating, swimming, fishing.

Limberlost.—US 126, 6 miles east of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 1,714. Tables (14), fireplaces (12), stream water.

Lost Lake.—Off US 20 and State 22, 2 miles from Santiam Resort. Elevation 4,000. Tables (13), fireplaces (13), lake water. Fishing.

Marion Forks.—On State 22, 15 miles southeast of Detroit. Elevation 2,470. Tables (16), fireplaces (16), piped water. Fishing, hunting.

McKenzie Bridge.—On US 126, 52 miles east of Eugene, 1 mile west of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 1,325. Tables (36), fireplaces (22), piped water, shelters (3). Fishing, hiking, hunting, swimming, playground equipment, recreation trails.

Oakline.—Off US 126, on Clear Lake Road, 12 miles northeast of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,000. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), stream water. Fishing, hunting.

Paradise.—On US 126, 4 miles east of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 1,450. Tables (91), fireplaces (66), council area, playground, piped water. (A pay camp operated under special use permit from the Forest Service.) Fishing, hiking, hunting, hot springs nearby.

Pearl Creek.—Off State 22, on Little North Fork Santiam Road, 19 miles northeast of Mehama. Elevation 1,700. Table (1), fireplaces (4), shelter (1), spring water. Fishing, hunting, swings.

Puma.—Off State 58, on Fall Creek Road, 39 miles southeast of Eugene. Elevation 1,125. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), shelter (1), stream water. Fishing, hunting.

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Many people stop to see the magnificent Salt Creek Falls from a viewpoint alongside the Willamette Highway.



Water is one of the most important products of the forest. Streams originating within the forest are important in furnishing water for production of power, irrigation, and for homes and recreationists.



Numerous camps afford wonderful outings in beautiful forest surroundings.

River Camp.—Off State 58, on Box Canyon Forest Road, 23 miles northeast of Oakridge. Elevation 2,300. Campsites (6), tables (6). Fishing, hiking, hunting.

Roaring River.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 25 miles south of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 2,700. Campsites (4), tables (4). Fishing, hunting.

Salmon Creek Falls.—Off State 58, on Salmon Creek Road, 4 miles east of Oakridge. Elevation 1,400. Tables (9), fireplaces (9), shelters (2), stream water. Fishing, hiking.

Salt Creek Falls.—Off US 58, 24 miles southeast of Oakridge. Elevation 3,500. Tables (18), fireplaces (18), stream water. Fishing, hunting, hiking. Two trailer units.

Scott Lake.—Off US 126, on spur road, 1 mile north of McKenzie Highway, 22 miles northeast of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 4,800. Tables (11), fireplaces (8), piped spring water. Boating, fishing, hunting, swimming.

Secret.—Off State 58, on Rigdon Road, 19 miles south of Oakridge. Elevation 1,890. Campsites (3), table (1). Fishing, hunting, swimming.

Shady Dell.—On State 58, 37 miles southeast of Eugene. Elevation 995. Tables (9), fireplaces (8), stream water. Fishing, hunting, swimming.

Skookum Creek.—Off US 126, off Box Canyon Road, 38 miles south of McKenzie Bridge. Elevation 3,100. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water. Fishing, hunting, hiking.

Taylor Burn.—Off State 58, on Taylor Burn Road, 33 miles east of Oakridge, then north 37 miles on good to very poor road. Elevation 5,000. Tables (6), fireplaces (6), spring water. Fishing, hunting, huckleberries.

Trout Creek.—On US 20, 7 miles east of Cascadia. Elevation 1,245. Tables (21), fireplaces (21), shelters (6), community kitchen, piped water. Fishing, hunting, swimming, children's play area, foot paths.

Twin Springs.—Off US 126, on South Fork McKenzie Road, 22 miles south of McKenzie Bridge. Fishing, hunting.

Waldo Lake (North Shore).—Off State 58, on Waldo Lake Road, 33 miles east of Oakridge, then north 30 miles on good to very poor road. Elevation 5,420. Tables (6), fireplaces (10), shelter (1), lake water. Boating, fishing, hunting. Near Oregon Skyline Trail. No trailers.

Wall Creek.—Off State 58, end of Salmon Creek Road, 8 miles east of Oakridge. Elevation 1,550. Campsites (3), tables (3). Fishing, hunting.

Whitewater Creek.—On State 22, 11 miles southeast of Detroit. Elevation 2,200. Tables (10), fireplaces (10), stream water, 1 shelter. Fishing, hunting. No space for house trailers.

Winberry.—Off State 58, on Winberry Road, 32 miles southeast of Eugene, fair road. Elevation 1,154. Campsites (5), tables (6). Fishing, hunting.

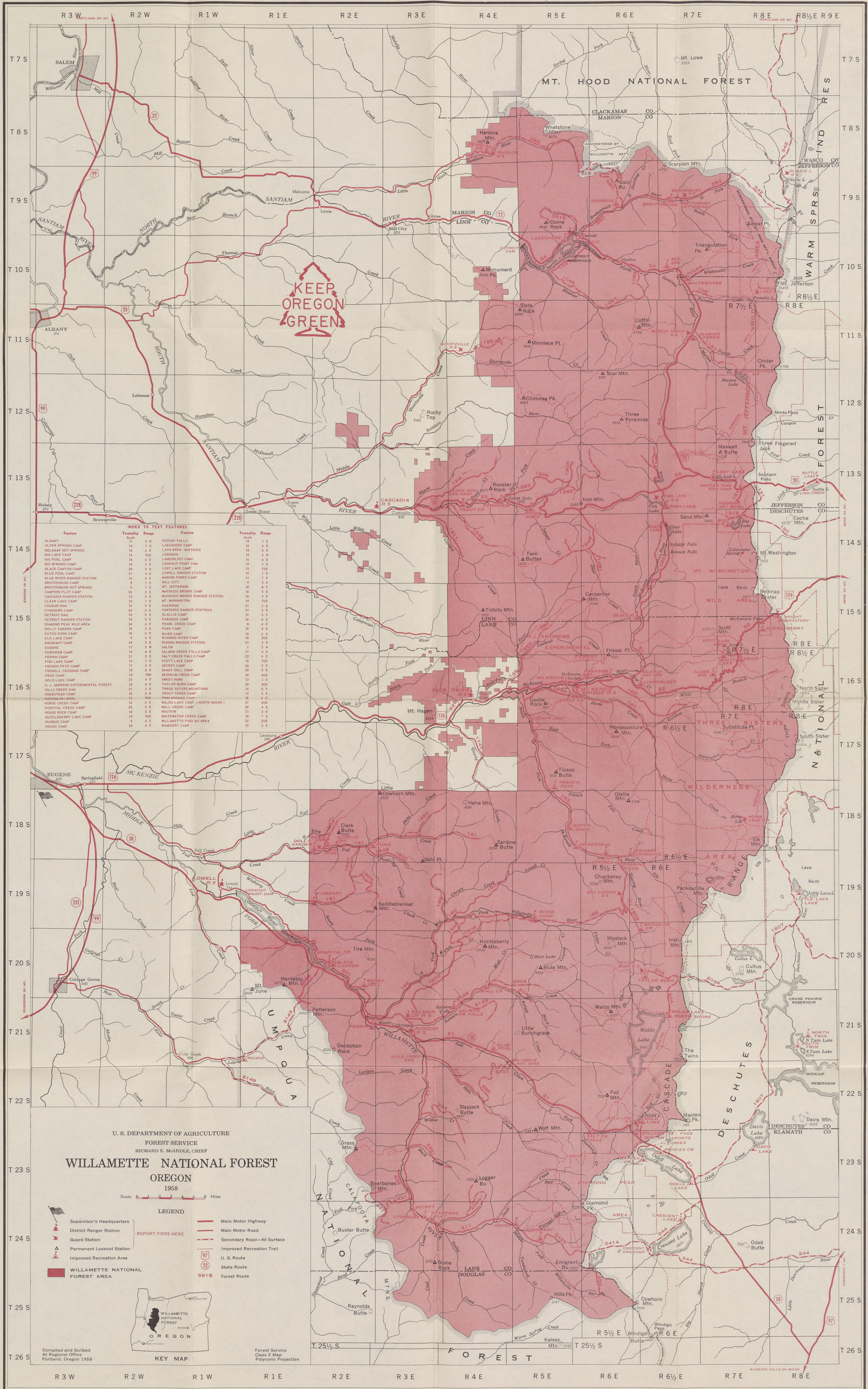
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Scientific research is being carried out by professional foresters on the H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest, established in 1948.



Many fishermen visit the many streams and lakes to enjoy this relaxing sport.



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| BIG POOL CAMP | 18 | 2 E | LIMBERLOST CAMP |
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RICHARD E. MCARDLE, CHIEF
WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
1958

- Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
- LEGEND**
- Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard Station
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Improved Recreation Area
 - WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST AREA
 - Main Motor Highway
 - Main Motor Road
 - Secondary Road - All Surface
 - Improved Recreation Trail
 - U. S. Route
 - State Route
 - Forest Route



Compiled and Scribed
At Regional Office
Portland, Oregon 1958

Forest Service
Class E Map
Polyconic Projection